

Some Words from the Andaguada Dialect of the Choco Stock.

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The Andaguadas are a tribe called by themselves *Emberak*, which means simply "men" or "people," who wander about the upper tributaries of the Atrato river, Colombia, South America, principally on its right bank. They are called the Andaguadas, from the river of that name, and it is from a small branch of the tribe that the subjoined vocabulary has been taken. It was obtained for me in June last by Mr. Henry Gregory Granger, at the Capio Gold Mines, on the river mentioned. He carefully verified the words by subsequently uttering them to Indians other than those from whom he learned them, and in every case thus proved their correctness.

He describes the Andaguadas as quite short in stature, the males averaging about five feet and the females about four feet in height. This is noteworthy, as other observers have spoken of them as taller than their neighbors, the Cunas.

They are migratory, go nearly naked, have few arts, but make pottery. Their favorite weapon is the blow-gun, called by them *bôr-ro-kay-ra*. With this they hurl small poisoned darts, *bee-rô-tay*. They are wrapped at the but with a fine fibrous floss to make them fit into the tube of the gun.

The poison is stated to be extremely virulent, fatal in a few minutes to any mammal, and without known antidote. It is alleged to be obtained from a small tree toad, by piercing him alive through the back, and then slowly roasting him over a fire, when the poison exudes on his surface. Into this, without further preparation, the sharp ends of the arrows are rubbed, and, when dry, they are ready for use.

Although the Andaguadas have been placed in the Choco linguistic stock by various writers, and by myself in my work on the linguistic classification of the American race,* this has been on the reports of local residents, no specimen of their dialect having been printed. The brief list which I now publish has, therefore, a value

* *The American Race: A Linguistic Classification and Ethnographic Description of the Native Tribes of North and South America*, p. 176 (New York, 1891).

of its own; and the greater, as recent researches tend to place the Choco stock in a much more prominent position in South American linguistics than had been heretofore surmised. Its apparent affinities with several of the languages of northwestern Brazil, and the close proximity of the tribes speaking it to the isthmus of Panama and the northern continent, promise that a thorough analysis of its words and forms will throw new light on the prehistoric migrations between North and South America.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY OF THE ANDAGUEDA DIALECT OF THE
CHOCO STOCK.

Man,	<i>mo-hu-nah.</i>	Tado,	<i>umujina.</i>
Woman,	<i>mway-rüh.</i>	Chami,	<i>uera.</i>
Sun,	<i>em-way-tow.</i>	Chami,	<i>umata.</i>
Moon,	<i>hey-day'-co.</i>	Sambo,	<i>jedeco.</i>
Fire,	<i>tu-be-chu'-ah.</i>	Chami,	<i>tibuzhia.</i>
Water,	<i>pun-e'-ah.</i>	Tado,	<i>panea.</i>
Head,	<i>bör-ro.</i>	Chami,	<i>boro.</i>
Eye,	<i>tow.</i>	Chami,	<i>tao.</i>
Ear,	<i>coo-rue.</i>	Chami,	<i>guru.</i>
Mouth,	<i>ee.</i>	Sambo,	<i>ii.</i>
Nose,	<i>cooñ.</i>	Sambo,	<i>cung.</i>
Tongue,	<i>he-rem'-mee.</i>	Sambo,	<i>quirame.</i>
Tooth,	<i>hu'-dah.</i>	Chami,	<i>guida.</i>
Hand,	<i>hōō-äh.</i>	Sambo,	<i>jua.</i>
Foot,	<i>hun-u-ha.</i>	Tado,	<i>jinuga.</i>
House,	<i>tay.</i>	Tado,	<i>tee.</i>
One,	<i>ab-bah'.</i>	All dialects,	<i>aba.</i>
Two,	<i>oh-may.</i>	“	<i>ome.</i>
Three,	<i>om-pay-ah.</i>	“	<i>ompea.</i>
Four,	<i>hu-mah'-ru.</i>	“	<i>quimari.</i>
Five,	<i>hoo-wah-sum-mah.</i>	“	<i>guasoma.</i>
Ten,	<i>du-eh-sah.</i>		
Twenty,	<i>wan-tzab-bah.</i>		

In Mr. Granger's vocabulary the letters and syllables are assigned their usual sounds as in English, the *ow* as in "now," the *oo* as in "tool," etc. In the words introduced for comparison, the Spanish sounds must be assigned to the letters.

It is obvious that the dialect is a pure Choco, especially close to the Chami and Sambo forms of the tongue.